EUROPE.

By the Cable to October 7 Evening.

Battle Between the Pope's Troops and the Garibaldian Revolutionists.

An Engagement on Sunday and Retreat of the Papal Force.

General Invasion of the Pontifical Territory.

Prussian Support of the Demands of Italy.

THE BRITISH MISSION TO WASHINGTON.

THE REVOLUTION.

Another Battle Between the Papal Troops and Garibaldians-The Pope's Soldiers Again Defeated.

FLORENCE Oct. 7-A M. Yesterday a detachment of troops was sent out from ne to meet the Garibaldian invaders in Frosinone, a province lying southeast of the city. A fight took place between them and the Garibaldians

mear the Abruzzi frontier. The Papal troops were again defeated and compelled

THE GARIBALDIAN INVASION.

General March of the Revolutionists Into

the Papal Territory.
FLORENCE, Oct. 7—A. M.
The reports which are hourly received here from the South show that the revolutionary volunteers are invad-ing the Roman territory on all sides.

THE ITALIAN POLICY.

Prussian Sympathy with Victor Emanuel and the People. Pans, Oct. 7, 1867.

A report is current that Prussia receives with favor Powers against the treaty of September, and will sup-port the demands of Italy in regard to Rome.

ENGLAND.

The Mission to Washington-Earl Derby and The Premiership-Earl Russell's Heulth.

London Times to-day says Edward Thornton, the present Envoy of Great Britain at Rio Janeiro, will be

appointed Ambassador to the United States.

It is said that Lord Derby will soon resign the Pre-

The London papers this morning publish a report that Earl Russell, who is now in Ireland, was prostrated by sickness, but the correctness of the report is positively -denied this afternoon

FRANCE.

Death of an Eminent Statesman and ex-Minister.
PARIS, Oct. 7, 1857.

M. Achille Fould, the eminent statesman and fin ctor, died last night at the age of sixty-seven years. M. Fould was formerly Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of the Emperor, and at the time of his death was a member of the Senate.

THE ANGLO-AFRICAN WAR.

The First Vessels of the Abyssinian Expe-

LONDON, Oct. 7, 1867. A despatch from Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, announces that the pioneer steamers of the expedition for the release of the British captives have sailed from Ahat place for the Abyssinian coast,

CHINA. A Destructive Typhoon-Losses in the Mer-

chant Marine.
Lonnon, bet 7, 1867.

Late advices from China report that a violent and destructive typhoon had visited the barbor of Hong Kong, causing great injury to the shipping in the port. Several vessels were driven ashore and became total wrocks; others were badly damaged and disabled; and the destruction among the Chinese craft was very extensive, the shores being strewn for miles with the frag-

UCEAN STEAMSHIP TRADE.

German Line to New Orleans.

Southampton, Oct. 7, 1867.

The steamship Bavarie, of the Hamburg-American line, sailed from this port on Saturday last for New Orleans. The Teutonia will follow in about a month. These voyages are merely experimental. Should the ed the above named company will continue the service between Hamburg and New Orleans, via

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 7—Evening.—Consols closed at 94 5-16 for money. American securities closed at the following rates:—United States five-twenty bonds, 71 7-16; Illinois Central Railway 71½; Erie Railway shares, 41½; Atlantic and Great Western consolidated bonds, 22½.

THE CONTINENTAL BUTRESS.—FRANKYORT, Oct. 7—Noon.—United States five-twenties, for the issue of 1862, 744.

Noon.—United States are-avenue.

1982, 74%.

Lavanool. Cotton Market.—Liverroot., Oct. 7—

Evening.—The cotton market closed quiet and unchanged at the following quotations:—Midding uplands,

8 %d.; midding Orleans, 8 %d. The sales of the day

foot up 12,000 cales.

Liverroot. Beradsupps Market.—Liverroot. Oct.

83.d.; middling Orleans, 83.d. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 cales.

Laysmool. Bisadostuff's Market.—Layerpool. Oct.

7—Evening.—The market closed quiet. Corn advanced to 4ds. Wheat, 14s. 9d. for California White and 13s. 10d. for Red Western. Barley, 5s. 3d. Oats.

2s. 7d. Peas, 46s.

Layerpool. Provisions Market.—Liverpool., Oct.

7—Evening.—Beef 130s. and Pork 71s. per bbl. Bacon, 44s. Lard, 56s. Chesse 52s.

Layerpool. Produce Market.—Liverpool., Oct. 7—Evening.—Medium rosin has advanced to 12s. per cwl.; common Wilmington rosin is steady at 8s. 6d.; spirits of turpentine 3d. lower, closing at 26s. 6d. per cwl.; petro-leum is advancing, standard white closed at 1s. 6d. per gallon.

Loyrow Markets.—Loyrow, Oct. 7—Evening.—Sugar The market closed firm and unchanged; inseed cakes are quoted at £10 10s. per ton.

The Petroleum.—The market closed firm at an advance of 1f. 50c.; atandard white 33f. per bbl.

Marine Intelligence.

Lavarroot, Oct. 6, 1807.
The steamships Minnesota and City of Washington, from New York, have arrived out,

The steamship Deutschland, Captain Wessels, of the North German Liopd's line, from New York, arrived here at two o'clock this morning.

BY STEAMSHIP TO SEPTEMBER 28.

The French Transatiantic mail steamship Pereire Captain Duchesne, which left Havre on the 26th and Brest on Saturday, the 28th of September, at four o'clock in the afternoon, made her dock at this port early in the afternoon yesterday, landing a full and valuable cargo. two hundred and ninety-four passengers, and bringing our European files and special correspondence as late as the matis on board the Cunard steamship Cuba, at Halliax.

French steamship line in a remarkable manner, having performed the voyage from Brest to Sandy Hook in

Our files by the Pereire are dated in Paris only a week

ago last Saturday afternoon.

The Cunard steamship Cuba, Captain Stone, from Queenstown on the 29th of September, reached Halifax early yesterday meroing and sailed for Boston at ten

lie" the memorandum published by the New Free Press of Vienna as to the conversation of the Czar with Fuad Vienna press against Russia, and adds:-

Vienna press against Russia, and adds:—
The Cabinet of St. Petersburg, which was the first to invite the Powers to come to an understanding on the Eastern question, perseveres in the conviction that this accord is the best and sole gauge of a pacific, equitable and durable solution of the Oriental complications. The policy of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has ensured to Russia in a certain measure the approval of the great continental Powers. But that result is not to the taste of every one, and thence the desire to reviee inveterate distrusts against the Russian policy in the East. It is, in fact, that feeling which has dictated the Viennese document.

The Journal de St. Pétersbourg also contradicts the atement that the French teachers in the Russian choois bave been dismissed.

that the members of the States of the German nobility have applied to Prussia to receive from the Confedera tion of the North new guarantees for the rights secured to them by the late Germanic Confederation.

The Provincial Correspondence, of Berlin, publishes the new organization of the province of Schleswig-Holstein, which corresponds, except in a few details, to the late system of Prussian administration. The entire province is divided into twenty circles, each placed under the jurisdiction of a sub-prefect. The province will have a special representation of fifty-eight deputies, twenty of whom will be for the equestrian order, nineteen for the towns and nineteen for the rural communes. The Prussian government, deferring to the desire of the confidential men of the duchies of the Eibe, will establish only a provisional regency (prefectorate) in those pro-vinces. Its seat will be at Schleswig.

The following is said to have been the plan fixed on by

the Garibaldians for invading the Roman territory :- No and apparently unarmed; but at the other side arms were to be found in certain places fixed on beforehand. The young men, when properly provided in that respect, were to excite the populations to rise.

The Furin Gazette states that the instructions given to

the King's troops in Italy ordered them, in case they should discover any body of Garibaldians preparing to cross the frontier, to summon them to lay down their arms and return to the frontier. Should they passage. If a detachment succeeded in reaching the Papal territory the soldiers were to pursue them to a ertain distance and endeavor to disarm thom without having recourse to force.

In Paris, M. Lepage, director of the Courrier F. M. Vermorel, a writer in the same journal, and the printer of it, M. Dubuisson, have been tried before the Tribunal of Correctional Police on a charge of exciting. hatred and contempt of the government by an article in Noirs," and consisting of comments on the Emperor's speech at Lille. MM. Lepage and Dubuisson were condemned to the payment of a fine of 100f, each and M. Vermorel to one of 500f., and the three jointly to the

The proprietor of the Hôtel des Italiens, in the rue de Choiseul, Paris, appealed against the condemnation acts of violence towards Mrs. Truefield, an American lady, staying in his house. The court fully confirmed

the previous sentence.
On the 18th of September three English artillery officers-Captains Webber, Hubbard and Anderson-arrived in Constantinople, with instructions to purchase mules in the Levant as quickly as possible for the Abysfor Galipoii. Through some misconception, arising from their having rifles in their possession, Captains Webber and Hubbard were detained on their way out by the local authorities at Rustchuk for some days-a deention extremely vexatious under the circumstances.

The Empress of Austria is announced to be again in

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ROMAN REVOLUTION.

SPECIAL MAIL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Manifesto of the Roman Junta.

The establishment of concord between the various facin order that they might unitedly carry out the enter-prise of freeing Rome from the yoke of the priests and omplishing the unity of Italy. This wish was, after great effort, fulfilled, and we, succeeding the National accredited by both those bodies to our fellow citizens by a manifesto addressed to the Romans on the 13th July last. We undertook our difficult charge, trusting that Romans and Italians, without violating the September of the insurrection, would assist us by every means in their power. In fact, what have our enemies been doing for several years past? Legitimists and Sanfedista in Europe and throughout the world emulously strive to send here, their last rock of refuge, every sort of help, money, mind and men. Their public and secret associations, the meetings improvised here and there, the parish churches transformed into recruiting offices, and the efforts of private persons have joined all countries in a vast conspiracy against civilization and against Italy, choosing stome as their battle field. Can Bome alone, in the miserable political and economical condition to which she has been reduced, struggle against all forces thus brought to bear upon her by the religious and political fanaticism of the world? Must she alone, after having from 1848 to this day prodigally contributed intellect, money, and men in all the liberal movements and great wars of the sation, must she alone struggle against the united strongth of the cosmopolitan reaction here assembled in conspiracy? The Italian government is bound, it is true, removal of the Franch flag from Pontifical territory it has had to renounce all forcible means of planting the Italian flag on that territory. But will the Italians be less clear-sighted respecting their true interests than their enemies from every country who now make head at Rome? Has not italy national associations, constituted with the sngacious object of assisting the great efforts of the nation, outside the sphere of diplomatic responsibility? Has she not institutions and generous citizens who can and will extend the necessary support to those who labor for the fulfilment of the national aspirations? To those associations, to those institutions, to those citizens

Intending to carry out as soon as possible a Roman insurrection, without embarrassing the Italian govern-ment, without rashness and without previous fracas, we have in readiness a vast organization. But, as every one knows, this organization cannot be maintained without great expenditure, and the preparations for the day of action are very costly. Our treasury, that furnishes all, has received for several months past no other contributions than the offerings of this patriotic population, impoverished by long tyranny and a series of noble sacrifices. We are in the breach awaiting your help. If this unexpectedly fail us, the liberal party, now strongly organized, cannot but remain in the power of intriguers.

May such misfortune, such shame, never fall upon Rome and Italy.

THE NATIONAL ROMAN JUNTA.

THE SITUATION IN ITALY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Plans of the Garibaldian Revolutionists-The Italian Troops on the Frontier-Insufficiency of the Cordon of Observation-Negotiations for Occupation of the Roman States by Italian Troops—Garibaldi and Ratazzi-Resolution of Garibaidi to Go Forward-Meeting of Chiefs at Florence—The Capital of Italy—Milan. Rome or Naples—State of the Southern Provinces—Italian Seces-FLORENCE, Sept. 22, 1867.

Garibaid: left Florence by rait this morning for Arezzo, a small town distant about seventeen miles as the crow flies from the Pontifical frontier. From Arezzo the railway follows a southwesterly course into the Roman States, passing along the northern shore of The Percire upholds the well carned credit of the Frank in the Percire upholds the well carned credit of the Frank is teamship line in a remarkable manner, having performed the voyage from Brest to Sandy Hook in eight days and twenty-one hours—the fastest steamship time ou record by many hours.

Lake Trasimeno to Perugia. This journey of Garibaidi may be regarded as the first step towards the restigation of his long matured project of an insurrectionary movement upon Rome. Throughout Italy, and more time ou record by many hours.

frontier, Garibaldian enrolments have been actively, and illy carried on for some time past, and despite tion, small parties of volunteers are daily making their way into Roman territory, there to lie perdu among their Roman sympathizers and fellow revolutionists until their chief has given the signal for action. Here in Florence the police are perfectly cog-nizant of the departure of a considerable number of young men for the frontier, but they have no power to equipments are being smuggled through the frontier bales of merchandise. Arms, too, are being stored Italian territory and in the province of Terra di Lavoro.

The Italian government makes great protestation of its determination to oppose resolutely by arms any attempt at invasion of the Pontifical territory, and doubtless Signor Ratazzi, the Minister of the Aspro-monte period, has been precise enough in his instructhe frontier. There is no love lost between him and asunder. Garibaldi thoroughly distrusts the minister and accuses him of humiliating subservience to the French Emperor, for whom the Italian liberator entertains a deep rooted aversion, and whom he loses no opportunity of denouncing as a tyrant and a foe to

tains a deep rooted aversion, and whom he loses no opportunity of denouncing as a tyrant and a foe to hiberty throughout the world. Thus there are at least two persons in the world who will not grieve overmuch should the Italian troops come into conflict with Garibaldi, and this time the somewhat higher than at Aspromonte. But such a conflict is precisely what the Garibaldians propose to avoid, not, as it appears, without great probability of success.

The Italian troops guarding the frontier consist of between 40,000 men, force utterly insufficient to establish a complete and ellicient blockade of the extensive and frequently mountainous line of frontier they have to guard. Even 10,000 men, would be barely sufficient for the line of posts necessary for such a service. At present the regiments to whom this distasteful duty is entrusted are hurried hither and thither on various alse alarms, and are kept constantly on the alert. Daily forced marches over a wild and rugged country have already produced a large percentage of stokness among them, and officers and men are not only thoroughly wearied with their fruitless toil, but look forward with aversion to the day when they may have to use their arms against brothers who have senerously devoted themselves to the task of completing the unity of Italy. From the way in which the Italian troops are necessarily scattered, competent judges are of opinion that it will not be a difficult matter for the Garibaidians to put them on a false scent and get across the frontier many hours before they become aware of their movements. In fact the enormous cost of maintaining an army of 40,000 men on the frontier, and its acknowledged insufficiency for the work imposed upon it, are stated to have been represented to Napoleon by Signor Ratazzi in reply to semeroproaches of the French Emperor charging the Italian government with connivance in Garibaidi's designs. Ratazzi added that the only ceriain plan of defeating any Garibaidian movement would be for the Italian troops into occupy

or trial.

The College of Cardinals, like the Pope, are of opinion that half a loaf is better than no bread, and would pre-

of trial.

The College of Cardinals, like the Pope, are of opinion that half a loaf is better than no bread, and would prefer residence at Rome to exite, which is the least lif they might expect at the hands of the revolutionists. There is a large party in Italy who would accept the Roman States minus Rome, but they are not in the majority. The rest of the people are divided between those who would gain Rome by moral means and those who believe the time has now arrived to complete Italian unity by revolution and fixed bayonets. Garibaid and his followers profess the latter opinion, and energetically repet the notion of guaranteeing Rome to the Pope. Garibaidi swell aware of the negotiations that have taken place on this subject, and this may be one of the reasons that have made him deaf to all entreaties] to pause in his enterprise. It is not at all unlikely that he has determined to act in order to forestall the Italian government and prevent Ratazzi from concluding a compast derogatory to the national digality. No diplomatic arrangement will be accepted by the nation which implies a renunciation of the right of Italians to Rome, and, indeed, it were far better for Italy to remain as she is now than to accept unity on such terms. The Court of Rome would be more than ever a refuge for the implacable enemies of constitutional Italy and a focus of reactionary intrigue.

Ratazzi and Garibaldi are bidding against each other.

would be more than ever a refuge for the implacable enemies of constitutional Italy and a focus of reactionary intrigue.

Ratazzi and Garibaldi are bidding against each other. Ratazzi's organs in the press point to the folly and mischief of an insurrectionary movement, when it is certain that Italy will obtain the completion of her unity by diplomatic means, but they studiously keep out of sight the question of the Pope filmsolf and the city of Rome. Certainty in diplomatic arrangement, negotiated, as it must be, between Italy and the Catholic Powers, will deprive the Pope of Rome. This would be guaranteed to him as a sort of free city in the heart of Italian territory, in order to preserve the temporal sovereignty over however small an area, and thus respect Catholic susceptibilities. Garibald's plan is much simpler. He says, follow me and we will drive out the priests. Diplomacy will have to recognize the fact accomple, and we can neutralize the opposition of France by alliance with Fraesia. During Garibald's stay in Florence Ratazzi has brought every sort of in-

stay in Florence Ratazzi has brought every sort of influence to bear upon him with the object of dissadding
him from his projects upon Rome, but without effect.
The General, in reply to a distinguished Parliamentary
deputy, said that even did he wish it he was now to
far compromised to windraw. Rome was the goal of
his life's journey, and he felt the resiemption of the
Roman people from Papa rule to be his sacred mission.

Florence of the same of the same

while administrative capacity might uproot the more glaring evils, but this quality has been conspicuously sheet in the government of Naples and Shoily under Victor Emanuel's rule. Profects and functionaries succeed one another, each leaving a worse state of things than his predecessor.

The word secessionist has been transplanted from Virginia to Sicily, and the last unpleasant news from that unforturate island is that there is a numerous party actively conspiring with the object of securing Sicilian independence. Similar tendencies have appeared in a milder form at Naples.

Signor Ratazz's financial operation upon the ecclesisatical property begins to be regarded with more favor, and it is believed that the lots into which the property is divided will be rapidly bought up by Italians and foreign capitalists.

THE FENIANS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

News of the Manchester Rescue Triumph in Ireland-Insurgent Rejoicings-Reinforce-ment of the Channel Fleet. CORK, Sept. 23, 1867.

Intelligence of the Fenian rescue at Manchester ha caused considerable commotion in Ireland. For the last two nights bonfires were lit upon the surrounding hills and mountains, and bands of music, with yelling mobs, marched along the roads with military step rejoicing at the rescue of Kelly and Deacy at Manchester and the escape of Osborus from Clonmel jail. The police did not interfert.

The channel fleet has been reinforced by the Lord Warden, and was ordered to remain in Queenstown harbor for some time, anticipating another rising.

JAPAN.

Return of the Commissioners—Murder of an American Seaman in Nagasaki—The Foreign Settlements at Jeddo-End of the Chosin War-The Arrest of Christians by the Japanese Authorities—Prompt Action of Minister Van Valkenburgh—Honors to the American Flag.

The State Department learns that Ono Tomogoro and Matemata Judaya, the Japanese Commissioners, safely returned to Jeddo on the 26th of July. They write to the Secretary of State expressing much satisfaction with their visit to this country.

The United States Minister, Mr. Van Valkenburgh, applied to the Japanese government for ground and privileges for a wharf, to be built at Nagasaki by the United States Mail Steamship Company. The application is understood to be regarded with favor.

George Bunker, a seaman belonging to the American park Valetta, was found murdered at a late hour of the night on the 13th of June, in one of the streets of Nagasaki. He was known to have been sober two hours before, when he left the public house to return on shipboard. An inquest was held and and the Minister demanded vicorous efforts on the part of the government to discover and punish the assassin.

and the Minister demanded vigorous efforts on the part of the government to discover and punish the assassin. It was ascertained that a Japanese woman was murdered the same night near the same place.

The Japanese government is expecting to make a new coinaxe of native gold and silver on the basis of the assays which were made for that government at the United States Mint. The machinery for the purpose has been ordered but not yet received from Europe.

The civil war in Japan is over, and peace re-established. Chosts returns to his allegiance, disbands his army, and surrenders on the terms accorded him. The other unsurgent princes had re-established their good relations with the Tycoon.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs said to, Mr. Van Valkenburgh that "all now seems to be pleacant; but is impossible to tell how long peace will continue, there are so many had man in Japan."

New Ministers have arrived at Jedde from Italy, Belgium and Frussia. Perfect cordiality and unanimity exists between the foreign legations. They have selected a site for the foreign settlement in Jeddo at the mouth of Sumedegas river, which enters the bay of Jeddo near the centre of the city, and the site of the settlement is directly upon the water's edge. Within this foreigners are to be allowed to rant land and houses under the treaties. The Japanese government proposes to build a large two story hotel, to be conducted on the Western plan, to contain sixty rooms for the especial use of foreigners. An American architect has been employed to make a plan for the building, and they have already sent to San Francisco for furniture. It is expected that all will be ready by the last of January.

According to the terms of the city it is to be understood that no one is to be admitted to Jeddo except for purposes of trade—which means exports and imports only, and which does not mean the erection of grogshops or the promiscoous interesting man of Jeddo, showing the beaution of the beaution of public sentiment in regard to foreigners in Japan.

as been received.

Mr. Van Valkenburgh gives a full account of the persecutions of the Christians, of which the elegraph has
continued in the control of t has been received.

Mr. Van Valkenburgh gives a full account of the persecutions of the Christians, of which the telegraph has heretofore given us imperfect notices. There are in Japan twenty thousand native Roman Catholics, descended from the Christian converts left there two hundred years ago, the time Japan was closed to foreign intercourse. They are sentered throughout the empire, and there are no new converts. A large portion of these Christians reside in the island Kon Sin, and Nagasaki is their contral point, where there is a Roman Catholic bishop and several priests. So far as possible they have hitherto-held their worship in secret and in the night. The government must have had notice of these meetings for a long time, but it took no measures about them until the Buddhusts and Lentoo priests compalined bitterly that their revenues from burials and other religious ceremonies were rapidly failing off. These complaints became so numerous that the local government of Nagasaki caused the airest of sixty-three teen, women and children, in a valley a little outside of Nagasaki. They were confined in small prisons created for the nurses. It was not known that any

the prisoners.

The Secretary of State now urges upon the Japanese government the abrogation of the law which prescribes Caristianity.

Mr. Van Valkenburgh had just completed a tonr with Commodore Goldsborough in the Shenandoah through the Japanese ports. He was saluted from the forts at Hokadad, which was the first ever fired in honor of a foreign Minister in that port. He found in the village of Momery, on the shores of Volcane Bay, an aboriginal and peculiar class, differing from the other inhabitants of Japan in features, manners and religion. The official authorities at Hokadadi on the Fourth of July fired a national salute in honor of Independence, and the Governor gave as a toast, "the prosperity of the United States and the lasting friendship of Japan."

On the 12th of July he visited Neegata, finding there a population of thirty thousand. He was received with great distinction. On the 13th he landed at Nanon, which has a population of fifteen thousand. No American vessel had ever before visited the harbor. He found there that the tributary princes issue paper money, redeemable in national coin, and that they maintain lotteries like these in some paris of the United States. On the 17th he reached Mikani and was kindly received. On the 19th he anchored at Hasunga, a city of twelve thousand people. On the 20th he anchored at Migadsma, a town of twelve thousand people, and was received there, as elsewhere, with great kindness. Thence he proceeded to Nagasski and atterward returned to Jeddo. The Minister brought home maps and charts, showing the surrounding and landarks in the several ports which he visited. These maps and charts will be very useful to American commerce when the additional ports which he visited. These maps and charts will be very useful to American commerce when the additional ports which he visited. These maps and charts will be very useful to American commerce when the additional ports which

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. -

Letter from Secretary McCulloch-The Faith of the Government Pledged to Pay the Five-Twenties in Coin.
The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed the fol-

lowing letter to a gentleman in New York in relation to

Our finances:—

TREASURY DEFARTMENT, Oct. 7, 1567.

DEAR Sin:—Your favor of the 4th instant is received. Too much importance is attached to the utierance to which you refer. The people of the United States are all sound upon the question of the preservation of the national faith as they were upon the preservation of the national faith as they were upon the preservation of the national faith as they were upon the preservation of the national faith as they were upon the preservation of the national faith as they were upon the preservation of the called to pay the five-twenty bonds when they are paid in coin. There need be, think, no apprehension that they will be called in at the expiration of five years from their respective dates and paid in United States notes the pressure of a great necessity, and are, by authority of Coagress, being rapidly witodrawn from circulation. No more can be issued under existing laws, nor can I believe that any considerable number of the members of Congress would tavor an additional issue for any purpose whatever, much less for the purpose of paying bonds, in violation of the express understanding under which they were negotiated.

The policy of contracting the circulation of United States notes adopted by Congress and being steadily pursued by the Secretary should of itself, even if the honor of the nation were not involved in the question, satisfy holders that five-twenty bonds will not be called in and paid before maturity in a depreciated carrency. Very truly yours,

Preserve of the Tanger of the Canyenties The Albernarle**, Va.

REVISION OF THE CONVENTION TICKET IN ALBEMARLE. VA.

RECEMBOND, Va., Oct. 7, 1867. A telegram to the Whig says :- The republicans of Albemarie met to-day and revised their convention ticket, leaving off the colored candidates and nominating Judge Rives and Southall, the editor of the Charlotte Chronicia

AMUSEMENTS.

Ristori as Marie Antoinette.

right will long be remembered as one of the orilliant occasions in the annals of the American It was signalized by the performance for the first time of the new tragedy of Marie Automette, cast with the full strength of Madame Ristori's dramatic company. The little Theatre Français was ablaze with glories the but too rarely charm the eye of the pleasure seeker in this city of extravagant sights. It is generally the reproach of our theatrical displays that the cheap splendor of tinsel carries the palm, that quirement, and that whoever can catch the eye need or that true taste which is its best result. That this assumed standard does not really give a true idea of the great success achieved last night by a performance as Ristori presented in herself an impersonation of the highest order of dramatic ability, and seemed to inspire all who came around her on the stage with her own ndelity and spirit in the interpretation of the passions of the story; the drama recited once more such power, and by them made such direct appeal to the grand triumph of this class of intellectual effort in leading us to forget kings and queens in the persons of men and women crushed by great miseries; and while the accessories, the scenery, dresses, music &c., filled the eye and charmed the ear, it was not only to dazzie and curacy in all. Thus there was an ensemble of great artists, a great theme treated with unusual power, and a series of historic scenes presented with exhaustic accuracy. The audience was one worthy of the occa-sion, a brilliant assemblage of fashion, beauty and cul-

The new play tells effectively the great story of the Revolution, especially as its events wrought out the sombre deality of the members of the rovat family. It opens with a prologue that gives the atmosphere and sentiment of the court life in the years before the convocation of the States General—vears of trouble enough in the State, but years of sparking gainty and extravagant abandon, dissipation and distraction at Veraailles, when the whole of life was to live with intie care. Yet the moving spirit of the age already throws a shadow over the pleasure of the hitle frainon, and the comedy of Beaumarchais—that savage satire of the old society, seeming only to laugh while it cuts so deeply—is the theme. The prologue introduces many of the characters. In the first act we are east at once into the tunnit of the Revolution. We hear the murmur of the popular voice, whose calimines against the Queen reach the royal palace. Even a copy of Marat's famous "Amid Mar Projes" is read with one of its characteristic assaults on royalty. The construction of this act is admirable in all respects and intensely dramatic. His concusion is especially effective—cxhioting the bold act of the Queen in presenting horself and the Dauphin to the mob from the balcony. The second act exhibits the intrigue and struggle of demapogues and partisans, giving a linally written aceae between Marie Antoinette and M rabeaul in the garden of Versallies. In the latter part of this act is given a view of the attempt to make Louis a constitutional monarch and the act oloses in his read-act and the Reign of Forer, and closes with a monarch of the horring isself into the "Tulieries and to the very presence of the find act present into the "Tulieries and to the very presence of the chief of the parties of the place of execution. The fifth act presents the Queen, who by turns braves, delice and soothes the many-headed beast. The fourth act is exquisitely pathetic in theme and detail. It presents the King's appartment in the tender mercles of the justice.

Frail Toilet—Gala dress—White satin, trimmed with gold fringe and trimmings; sleeves trimmed with lace; blue silk cloak, lined with yellow motre and sold leaves; powdered wig, with white and blue feathers; llowers of precious stone, diamond necklace, earnings, brooch and bracelet; white satin shoes, with gold trimmings. Second—Elegant morning dress of red silk; white satin under robe, trimmed with rolles; tulle neckerchief, with lace; red velvet cap, with white feathers; torsade tulle; pearl necklace and earnings, red shoes, trimmed with gold.

Third—Very elegant country silk dress, with white and blue stripes, all trimmed with lace; lace neckerchief; straw hat, trimmed with blue ribbons and feathers; diamond and turquoise jewelry.

Farth—Chamber dress, composed of silk under robe, white and Havana striped, with pensee embroidered with silk flowers—a faithful copy of the dress worn by Marie Antoinette; tulle neckerchief, with lace; large Havana belt; diamond brooch, with the initials of Marie Antoinette.

Marie Antionette; time neckereiner, with itsee; large Antionette
Antionette
Antionette
Fifth—Full mourning dress of poult de soie, with double skirt, trimmed with lace and jet; black crape neckerchies, trimmed with lace; jet necklace, carrings and brooch. Cottore, with jet and black lace.
Sixth—Very plain black woollen dress, with white musin; fanchon of same style; black velvet nead dress.
Seconda—White linen dress; white muslin neckerchief; white cap.
With the enthusiastic demonstration of a large audience pronouncing vocileronsity the verdict that this fine performance is a great popular success, the critic should vonture even the lightest syllable of deprecation with diffidence, and yet it must be said that the play will stand much cutting. It is decidedly too long for the arthor has doubtless induced Madame Ristori to give every word of the play as written; but there is no escaping the fact that if the play is to have any lasting success it must be shorter.
To-night starie Antoinette will be given in Brooklyn with the same spicedor and doubtless with the same success that crowned last night's performance.

penelit of good management and constant varieties at

in a buriesque called Rumtifoozle, the same which was brought out last season at the New York theatre. Miss Fanny Young, Miss Fanny Vivian and Harry Pearson are cast in it and fluarrate the sad history of the loves of Lady Nancy Bell and Lord Lovell. The Bedouin Arabs, ministrol scenes, &c., made up the rest of the programme, which was of an unusually attractive character for a variety theatre.

New York Circus. The circus, delight of juveniles, who look with admi-ration and wonder on the sawdust ring, its prancing stoods, fearless champions and funny clowns, has be-come a permanent institution in New York. Mr. Lent come a permanent institution in New York. Mr. Lent opened his establishment on Fourteenth street, for the season, last night. The arrangements of the britding, a handsome from structure, and the varied programme of feats of horsemanship, acrobatic exercises, comic eques-trian scenes and inhumerable puns and jokes by the clowns, evince a purpose to make the circus a source of attraction and pleasure. The audience was very large and proportionately enthusiastic.

This handsome little establishment has won a deserved popularity among the up town residents, and attracts owded bouses every night on account of the excel-

lence of its burleaques, which are with it a specialty. Mr. Leffingwell, Mrs. Sedley Brown and a carefully selected company appear this week in Byron's inimitable extravaganza of Aladdin or the Wonderful lamp. Leffingwell plays the Surrey Gamp style of female character as the Wildow Twankey, and Mrs. Brown appears as the wilful yet fortunate possessor of the moderful lamp. Last night the burleaque was received with applicate. Bowery Theatre. ortimer Murdoch, a tragedian who, we under-

stand, has won distinction at the theatres of London, Liverpool and Glasgow, met with a cordial reception at the Bowery last evening on his first appearance in the character of Louis XI., which Mr. Charles Kean has rendered so famous and familiar. Mr. Murdoch was well supported, particularly by Mrs. W. G. Jones as Marie, wife of Phintp de Comines. A budget of comine and companyers, by Mr. J. U. Bowers, an "Agrial Act." of "A Phint for Marie Land Phint Dyeing, all course as Marie, by Mr. J. U. Bowers, as "Agrial Act." of "A Phint for

Life," by Frank A. Gibbons, "from the third tier of the theatre to the stage, a distance of one hundred feet," and the drama of Eveleen Wilson, comprising scenes in Dublin and New York, completed the usual variety of entertainments offered, according to the grand communication of supply and demand, to a Bowery audience.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Spanish Fleet at Montevideo. The last steamer from South America reports that the Spanish fleet was still at Montevideo.

GALE IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.

Severe Damage to the Shipping at the Mis-sissippi Delta and on the Texas Coust-Great Flood at Galveston-The Cemetery Covered with Water.

gales at Galveston on Thursday, the 3d instant, estimat ine the damage to the wharves, shipping, goods and Inc the damage to the wharves, shipping, goods and buildings at \$1,000,000. It is the highest overflow since aged:—Wallis. Landis & Co., \$5,000; Draege & Co., \$50,000 to \$75,000; Stubbs & Co., \$5,000; Seemus & Co., \$10,000 to \$15,000; We.cott & Co., \$4,000; Dargan & Tobin, \$3,000 to \$4,000; Pipkin & Goodyard, heavily damaged. The water at midday so inundated the gas works that it was impossible to build fires. Inc city cemetery was covered with water one foot deep. The third story of a new brick botel was blown down upon Odd Fellows' Hail, crushing it. The water is spreading in places entirely across the island. No mail or passenger train is on the radroad. It is reported that the Bay bridge is washed away. The telegraph lines are a complete wreck. The steamer Elizabeth Reed is high and dry near her rairond, several schooners were sunk. The back Fallas, brig ison and a large fore and aft schooner were blown from the eastern wharf and driven up the bay, no one knows where. A large iron brig is reported capsized. A brig lately arrived with a cargo of coffee was driven completely through Williams wharf. The steamer Alice M. was wrecked and completely submerged. The schooner Roxana had bilged. The schooner Julia was lying high and dry across the strand. The schooner Libby and the sloop Mary Possey were upside down at the upper wharf. All the wharves are badly damaged. The storm seems to have been general along the Gulf. Coast. The schooner Kadosh sonk at her moorings in Brazos harbor. The storm was heavy at the mouth of the Mississppt. The ship Merchant, from Havre, was blown ashore at the same place. The towboat Heroine rank Inside the bar at Southwest Pare. Capitain Austin, of the steamship Tartar, reports having brought off the keeper of the Southwest Reef lighthouse. *e struc* are was nearly destroyed by the gale.

Heavy Haul of Counterfeit Coppers-The Majority for a Convention-a Grand Jury of Mixed Complexions. New ORLEANS, Oct. 7, 1867.

During the month of September the city railroad company received as fare \$1,900 in counterfeit nickle cents. The majority of the registered votes polled so far is 8,634, with twenty-one more parishes to hear from, and 8,634, with twenty-one more parishes to hear from, and the majority for the Convention is estimated by the Republican in those parishes to be over 4,630. Recorder Ahern, of the First District Court, died today. His seat is filled by the negro Assistant Recorder until an appointment or election.

A grand jury of half whites and half blacks met to-day, and were dismissed till Monday.

FIRE AT KEDKUK, IDWA.

oany at this place were destroyed by fire last night.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Java will leave Boston or Wednesday for Liverpool The mails for Europe will close in this city at a er-past one and half-past five o'clock on Tuesday after

The New York Henald-Edition for Europe-will be ready at top o'clock on Tuesday morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, aix

SHIPPING NEWS.

Schra B S Miller, from New York, and H G Cantry, from Chy Front for Trenton, NJ, arrived at Norfolk yesterday leaking. The latter lost her sails and spars.

pool.
GHARLESTON, Oct 7—Arrived, brig Keystone, Boston;
achr American, NYock,
PORTLESS MONEOE, Oct 7—Arrived, steamer Wilmington, from Galveston for NYork—she encountered on Sunday
a severe gate off Hatteran. The steamer Saratoga, which
sailed has in gift for NYork, returned to-day after experiencing heavy weather.
Sailed-Bark C H Lavett, for Porto Rico; schr St James
(from Tampico), NYork.
SAYANNAH, Oct 7—Arrived, ship Screamer, NYork; schr
Ann & Susan, do.

For Other Shipping News see Eighth Page.

A.—The Sweetest Month in the World, if the ladies will parson us for asying an is the mouth of a bottle of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, from which the stopper has been removed. As the gentile say perfume their dress, their hair and their hardkershelf with the debicous pertune, they may be said, in fact.

A.—Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.1 STRINGAY & SONS TRICMPHANT having been awarded the PIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American pianos in all three styles exhibited, this medal being distinctly classified first in order of meril by the unanimous vertice of the international jury.
Warrooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East Pourteenth street.

A .- Rheumatism Legally Warranted Cured or money refunded. Dr. FITLER'S Great Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy taken inwardly. References, 17,757 cures Principal depot, 704 Broadway. Positively no cure no pay Are You Tired of Missis and Alterations ?-

Batchelor's Hair Dyc.—The Best in the world, the only perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instanta-neous. Factory 81 Barelsy street.

Cristndoro's Hair Dyr.—The-Best Ever Man-ufactured. Wholesale and retail; also applied, at Ne. I Astor House. Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond street. New York, professionally, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Fine Standard Silver Pinted 4:00ds, REDFIELD AND RICE MANUFACTEING COMPANY, No. 4 Maiden lane. An elegant variety of Mickle Silver and White Metal Gords, None but the best. Every article guaranteed by our trade-

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing

Hill, the Inimitable, has Resumed Hair Cat-lag. Studie, 35 Danne street. Hair Dye 50 cents, black or brown, best in use. Hyatt's Life Balsam -Rheumatism, Neural-

gla and Gou, in their worst iorms; also Scrofula, Ringe Evil, Ergapeian Old Uncers, Sall Rheum, Dynsepsia, Liver Complaint, Kidoeya, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, Ac, are most certainly cured by this sovereign puri-fer. 31 per bottle. Sold by druggists. Depot 246 Grand at

Ironwork for Enildings.—James L. Jackson & BROTHER, Twenty-nighth street, Second avenue and Buildings, from Frontis, took work manufactures of real Buildings, from Frontis, took and the College, Floors, and the College, Floors, College, World and Blands, Worldow Liniels and Shis, in great variety of patterns, Huminaing Ties, for areas, floors and raids, Lincollege, Realings, Stable Pictures, Royal Shisters, Skylights, Railings, Stable Pictures, Royal Cresting for France raids, &s. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of fine Castings.

Knox's Styles are Triumphant.—His Hate are worn by the jeunesse doree, by beary all professional men and by every gentleman of hote. Though his stores at 112 and 555 Broadway are spacious, he had better open Len & Perrin's Sauce .- Delicious with Soup.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents for the United States. New Modes in Muffs. Collars. Cuffs. Capes, Victorines, Cloaks, Gauntlees, &c., in every descrip-tion of Furs, at GENIN'S. No. 343 Broadway.

tion of Furs, at GENIN'S, No. 515 Broadway.

No Cure No Pay.—Forest's Juniper The lawranted to cure any case of cough, croup, throat or lung disease, fasinificaneous relief. Try it. If not actified resum the empty bottles and get your money back.

PEMAS BARNESS & CO., 71 Fark row, and Pruggiste-

R. R. R.-Kndway's Rendy Relief, internal and external, will be used by op pain, and speediff-circal Rhoumatic, Neuralgie, Nervous and Maiarines com-plaints, Asiatro Cholera, Durrhous and Rowel Complaints, Sick and Nervous Headache. Price 60 cents a bottle.

Royal Havana Lottery. Prizes Paid in TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. T.

"Throw Physic to the Dogs; I'll None of it. To make assurance downly sure
The make assurance downly sure
They never faile. It plat what the people need.
It is a remealy they can rely less that the people need.
It is a remealy they can rely less respective, pains in the headache, digitions, against he recomposite, pains in the headache, digitions, against not the less among it wire aide and best term by peasantness to the laste and immediate benedial effect. Try it suffering dyspectics, and be cured, but he assertions of those situated to know. From the wast amount of this article sold, it must have great meet.

MAGNOLIA WATER is a designiful sollet article, superior to cologue and at half the cost.